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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

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FIRST QUARTER 1985 TRAVEL INCREASES

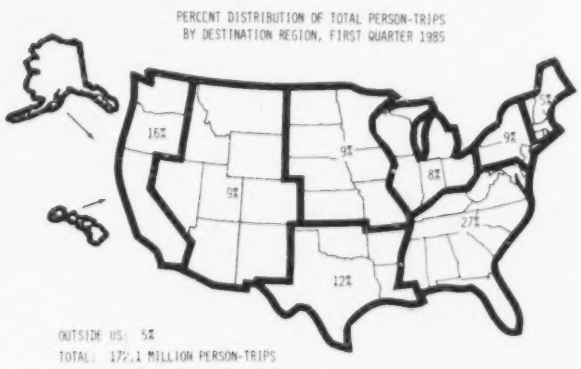
Travel by U.S. residents during the first quarter of 1985 increased 13 percent over levels recorded one year earlier, according to the US Travel Data Center's 1985 National Travel Survey First Quarter Report.

The report, based on a monthly telephone survey, showed Americans took 172 million person-trips during January, February and March 1985, 20.1 million more than during the same quarter of 1984. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

The average trip during first quarter 1985 covered 4.8 nights, down from 5.2 nights last year. On the other hand, average trip distances increased 9 percent.

Travel for "other pleasure" purposes such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment declined 9 percent, while business/convention travel rose 22 percent. Visits to friends and relatives also increased substantially.

Vacation travel increased 16 percent, and weekend travel increased almost 3 percent. Moreover, both travel by air and auto showed increases.



The Pacific region reported the greatest growth for first quarter 1985, although the South Atlantic region attracted the largest share of U.S. visitors, 23 percent.

The 1985 National Travel Survey First Quarter Report is based on telephone interviews with over 1,500 adult Americans each month. It includes 90 pages of tables, charts, analyses and comparisons with 1984. It is being sent to members and is available to others for $70.00 prepaid from the US Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610 Washington, DC 20036. ##

PKF RELEASES 1984 "TRENDS IN THE HOTEL INDUSTRY"

Travelers occupied more hotel rooms and paid higher rates in 1984 than in 1983, according to "Trends in the Hotel Industry," an annual study conducted by Pannell Kerr Forster (PKF), one of the world's largest accounting and consulting firms.

The 48th edition of "Trends" reported that occupancy levels for the 1,000 properties surveyed rose 3.4 percentage points to 67.8 percent in 1984, compared with 64.4 percent in 1983, and predicts 1985 levels should increase by 2 to 2.5 percentage points.

"Trends" reports that travelers paid 6 percent more in room rates than in 1983, outpacing the overall inflation rate of 4.3 percent.

Hoteliers plan to add approximately 400,000 rooms to the current 2.7 million by 1992, according to Albert J. Gomes, chairman of PKF's National and International Management Advisory Services in Washington, D.C.

"A greater availability of construction funds and an accelerating movement towards product segmentation (through newer types of lodging such as no-frills and all-suite hotels), will contribute to this trend," Gomes said.

"Trends in the Hotel Industry" is available from the Director of Communications, Pannell Kerr Forster, 262 North Belt East, Houston, TX 77060, 713/999-5134. ##

TRAVEL PRICES DECLINE IN SEPTEMBER

Lower prices for lodging and gasoline caused an overall decline in the cost of travel in the U.S. for the first time in 1985. Travel costs fell 0.1 percent in September, according to the US Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI).

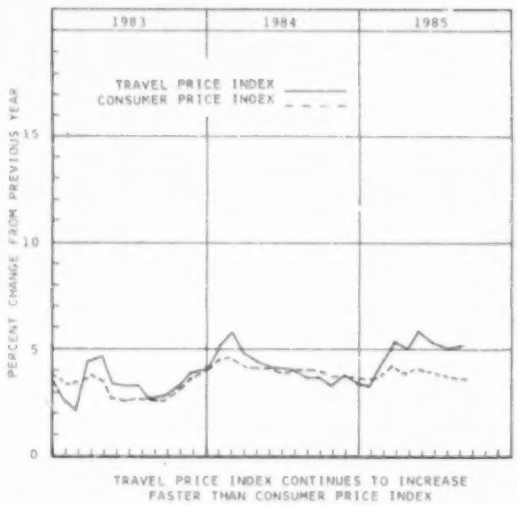
For comparison, the cost of consumer goods as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.3 percent in September.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, fell to 387.7 in September (1967=100).

The cost of lodging fell 1.5 percent, reflecting seasonal price changes rather than competition to fill the host of new rooms provided by the boom in hotel building. Gasoline prices declined 1.2 percent, its largest drop in seven months. The cost of entertainment services also fell 0.1 percent.

On the other hand, airline fares soared 1.7 percent in September. The cost of incidental purchases rose 1.4 percent, followed by a 0.7 percent increase in intercity bus fares.

Despite the September decline, the TPI has grown 5.1 percent in the past twelve months, compared to a 3.2 percent rise in the CPI. Intercity bus fares have climbed 7.3 percent over the previous year, and the cost of lodging has risen 7.2 percent. Airline fares have increased 5.9 percent. ##



Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, September 1985

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change August 1985 to September 1985	Annual Percent Change September 1984 to September 1985
Transportation	0.4	4.5
Airline Fares	1.7	5.9
Intercity Bus Fares	0.7	7.3
Intercity Train Fares	0.4	3.2
Taxicab Fares	0.1	2.9
Gasoline	- 1.2	2.6
Lodging	- 1.5	7.2
Food Away From Home	0.4	4.2
Entertainment Services	- 0.1	4.6
Incidentals	1.4	2.9
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	- 0.1	5.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	3.2

Source: US Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL INTENTIONS FALL

Americans' plans to take vacation trips during August 1985 through January 1986 fell 7 percent from year-earlier levels, and the number who are undecided grew negligibly, according to the US Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey results.

The monthly survey reported that plans to use commercial lodging increased 6 percent over 1984 plans for the same period, while plans to stay with friends and relatives declined 12 percent. Also, 23 percent more vacation planners said they will travel by air, while plans to travel by auto/truck/RV fell.

The New England/Mid Atlantic was the most popular destination region, showing a dramatic increase in plans to travel there. On the other hand, intentions to travel to the South Atlantic/East South Central region, usually the most popular destination for vacation plans, only increased 5 percent.

The average duration of planned trips fell from 7.5 nights to 7.3 nights this year.

During July 1985, travel by Americans increased more than 13 percent over July 1984, rising to 134 million person-trips from last year's 118 million. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

Vacation travel showed a 2 percent decline from July 1984 levels, and business travel also decreased substantially. Weekend travel, however, rose 9 percent and travel for "other pleasure" such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment showed strong increases over 1984.

Travel by air increased sharply over year-earlier levels, and travel by auto/truck/RV rose 6 percent.

Average trip duration rose from 5.3 nights in July 1984 to 6.2 nights a year later, and average distance rose to 1,000 miles from 940 miles.

Travel to the Mountain/Pacific region showed the greatest increase of any U.S. region, while travel to the West North Central region fell 15 percent. Travel outside the U.S. grew substantially. ##

Visitor Volume at National Parks

Region	AUG 1985 visits (thousands)	Change from AUG 1984 (percent)	Percent change 1985/1984 Year to Date
NEW ENGLAND	2,362,269	-3.4	-.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,955,312	-.4	6.8
SOUTH EAST	15,742,880	17.4	18.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	933,816	-14.9	5.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1,861,400	4.9	6.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,202,151	15.5	1.7
MOUNTAIN	5,879,794	4.6	5.0
PACIFIC	6,169,636	2.5	0.9
TOTAL	38,107,258	7.7	10.1

States comprising the Census regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. SOUTH EAST: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. MOUNTAIN: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. PACIFIC: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	Current Month	Current Value	Percent Change From Previous Month	Percent Change From Year-ago Month	Percent Change Year-to-date 1985/84
Establishment receipts or retail sales					
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eating and drinking places(2)	Aug	$10,873 million	- 0.3	2.7	5.4
Gasoline service stations(2)	Aug	$ 8,697 million	0.8	5.8	1.3
Commercial lodging demand					
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	Aug	64.9 percent	0.8	- 1.9	- 1.5
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Airline passenger traffic(5)					
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	Aug	21.6 billion	2.0	11.2	10.7
International revenue passenger-miles	Aug	7.3 billion	4.3	14.2	19.0
Highway traffic volume(6)					
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	Aug	45.5 billion	0.8	0.3	3.0
Rail passenger traffic(7)					
Amtrak passenger-miles	Aug	559.9 million	5.5	15.5	7.4
Travel Price Index(8)	Aug	388.1	0.5	5.0	4.5
U.S. resident travel(9)					
Total person-trips	Jul	133.9 million	19.2	27.6	13.3
Vacation person-trips	Jul	86.9 million	4.3	2.2	7.8
Total person-nights	Jul	630.2 million	34.4	32.3	15.8
Vacation person-nights	Jul	564.9 million	16.9	28.0	9.8
Public use of national parks(10)					
Visits	Aug	38,345,450	- 7.9	6.1	10.4
Overnight stays	Aug	3,214,018	0.0	- 2.0	-13.8
Foreign arrivals in U.S.(11)					
From overseas	Jun	837,370	18.8	0.7	2.0
From Canada	Aug	1,592,820	4.8	10.6	- 0.2
U.S. citizen departures(11)					
To overseas	Jun	1,676,546	22.4	11.5	7.8
To Canada	Aug	2,516,400	6.4	4.7	5.4
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(12)					
Barrels per day	Aug	7,236 thousand	- 7.5	1.2	3.8

N/A = not available

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(1)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. (2)Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. (4)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. (5)Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: U.S. Department of Transportation. (6)Source: Federal Highway Administration. (7)Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (8)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (9)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (10)Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (11)Source: Statistics Canada and Nettleton Travel Research Center. (12)Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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